

The Polish Review



EXTERMINATION!

THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL declares on the basis of documents received by the Polish Government that the extent of destruction of all social classes of Polish people by the Germans is already affecting the actual biological existence of the nation. All peoples of the world ought to be informed that the deliberate liquidation of the Polish population by the Germans is proceeding in Poland as follows: children under six are torn from their parents and deported to the Reich to be brought up as Germans, mothers trying to protect their children are murdered. The aged, sick, crippled and those of weak physique are deported to unknown destinations, which means death. Leaders of the people are sent to the Oswiecim concentration and tortured, the rest capable of work are sent to forced labor in Germany.

BLOOD BATH IN RADOM WHEN ONE NAZI SLAIN

Here is an eye-witness account of the situation of the Radom Province given by a person who escaped from Poland at the end of December last.

"Early in October 1942, a German Gestapo man was killed at the Rozki station near Radom—as he was checking passengers' identity cards in the train going from Radom to Kielce.

"All passengers in that coach, about fifty including ten women, were arrested and hanged on the spot at the Rozki station. Another forty persons were hanged publicly alongside the monument to Polish revolutionaries in a public square.

"Among those hanged were a woman named Winczewska and her mother-in-law, who owned a shop in Radom. When the Gestapo established that the bullet with which the German had been killed at Rozki came from an ammunition factory at Radom, fifteen Polish workers employed in the factory were hanged. The gallows were left standing a whole day in front of the factory and placards were put on bodies bearing the words, "So Die Polish Bandits."

The Germans who acted as hangmen had their faces blackened. Germans who take part in terrorism try to conceal their identity, for fear of popular revenge. The massacre of hostages at Radom did not end there. The Germans also shot some prominent citizens: two members of the former Sejm—Soltysk and Grzeczynowski; a solicitor, Swiatkowski; a public schoolmaster, Maluga; a priest, Strzelecki, and Vice Starosta Dorosz.

POLES INVENT MINE DETECTOR USED IN LIBYA

London, Jan.—A new invention by two Polish soldiers stationed in Scotland was responsible for the rapidity with which the British Eighth Army was able to make its way through the thickly-strewn mine-fields that Rommel left behind him in his retreat.

The two Poles hit upon a new and most effective mine detector with their own funds and in their spare time they made a model out of tin cans and wire, and sent it to the British War Department. When it had been tested, the experts found the device so simple and so effective that it was immediately put in large-scale production. Although the names of the two Poles cannot be made public, a representative of the British Ministry of Information paid a high tribute to their inventive genius and said their mine detector had given wonderful results.

DIPLOMATIC NEWS

H. E. Tadeusz Romer, Polish Ambassador to Russia, has arrived in London from Kuibyshev.

V.V.V.

In Turek the great Wagner canning factory that was working for German military authorities, was burnt down entirely.

V.V.V.

The Royal Irak Government has appointed Sayid Ata Amin as Chargé d'Affaires to the Polish Government. He has presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Raczynski.

V.V.V.

Minister Plenipotentiary Alfred Poninski has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Chinese Government. He is expected in Chungking shortly.

POLISH CENSUS, GESTAPO TRICK TO RAID HOMES

London, Jan.—The census to be taken in March in the Government General is purely a police action. Its real aim is a house to house search for guerrillas, underground workers, people refusing to work for the Germans, ammunition dumps, secret wireless stations and underground printing centers.

The invaders also intend to use the census for political reasons, and show an artificial decrease in the number of Poles, by falsifying the real number.

More than three million Poles are now outside Poland as the result of war—war prisoners, workers sent into the Reich and people deported to the East. Poles of German descent, or of Jewish descent will not be allowed to declare themselves Poles. The former will be registered as "Volksdeutsche", the latter as Jews. Polish soldiers abroad, as well as interned persons in camps and Poles now abroad are not considered as Poles and their numbers are not included in the census.

POLE CABINET GETS SIKORSKI FULL REPORT

London, Jan.—The Polish Cabinet held a meeting in Scotland under Prime Minister General Sikorski, in the presence of President Raczewicz and Mr. Grabski, Chairman of the Polish National Council.

Gen. Sikorski addressed the Cabinet at great length, reporting in detail on the conference and conversations he had in the United States. After this exposé that lasted upwards of three hours, President Raczewicz, referring to his declaration before the Polish Cabinet on November 21, just before the Prime Minister left for the United States, expressed his satisfaction that all matters, the raising of which the President and the Polish Government thought important, had been under discussion in Washington and had met with sympathetic understanding there. The Polish Cabinet associated itself with the President's statement and unanimously passed the following resolution:

"The Polish Cabinet, after hearing the Prime Minister's statement on his activities in the United States, places upon record that its results were favorable to Poland."

General Sikorski then informed the Polish Cabinet about his visit to Mexico, emphasizing the importance of the agreement under

ATTLEE AGAIN WARNS NAZIS OF RETRIBUTION

London, Jan.—Speaking in the House of Commons, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, Major Attlee made a statement about German oppression in occupied Europe. He said in part:

"As German hopes for victory fade and they feel the tide of hatred rising everywhere, they wreak their vengeance on those who cannot defend themselves. They seem to think that by employing every kind of atrocity they can suppress hopes growing daily in the breasts of oppressed people, but evidence shows that they cannot kill the spirit of freedom and resistance.

"One of the most striking features of Hitler's New Year message to the German people was his hysterical ravings against the Jews, a sure sign that all was not well in Germany. Recent reports received by the Polish government indicate that German tyranny has been greatly intensified. Last month it was learned, Germany had undertaken a systematic expulsion and deportation of the Polish population attended by mass executions in a large area in the neighborhood of Lublin.

"During the last few days the Polish government has received reports of a new series of arrests on a large scale in Warsaw itself. These tyrannical measures are not just arbitrary outbreaks of tyranny, but part of a policy deliberately organized by the German government, and they bear witness to the Polish people's gallant resistance. They are the surest possible sign of the state of nerves to which the German authorities have been reduced by recent events and their anxiety regarding the developments on the Eastern front. They have not passed unnoticed—the sufferings of the Polish people must be and will be requited."

After a description of mass terror in Poland, Major Attlee said, "With every day that passes our power to strike back at the oppressors is increasing. Recent raids on Berlin show our ability to deal heavy blows at the very heart of the enemy's strength." Major Attlee trusted that the knowledge of those blows would bring courage to Britain's Allies and would hasten their deliverance from their present martyrdom.

which Mexico will give hospitality to large numbers of Polish people. This statement also was received by the Polish Cabinet with deep satisfaction.

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VOL. III, No. 5

FEBRUARY 1, 1943

Weekly Magazine Published by

THE POLISH INFORMATION CENTER

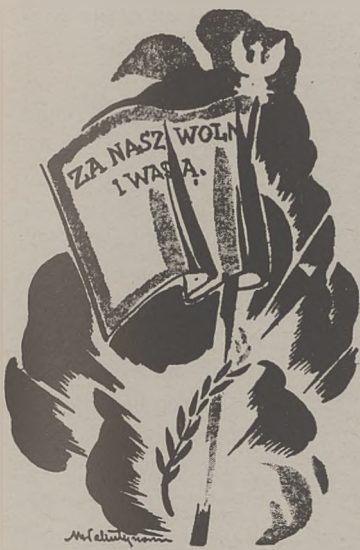
151 East 67th Street, New York, N. Y.

Annual Subscription Four Dollars

Single Copy Ten Cents

POLAND SPEAKS . . .

Concluding paragraphs of the lecture "The Polish Cause in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848," delivered by Prof. Jan Kucharzewski in the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York.



"FOR OUR FREEDOM AND FOR YOURS" by M. WALENTYNOWICZ

dier again lines up for battle. He lines up, as the heir of the Confederates of Bar whom Slowacki makes say: "We rose to work with the larks—and shall perhaps go to rest at eventide—but even in our graves we are soldiers—God's detachment." After them, in the next generation, comes the soldier of Kosciuszko, hero of America and Poland, the scythe-bearer of Raclawice, personified by Bartłomiej Glowacki.

Soon there come the legions of Dabrowski and Kniaziewicz, marching from Italian soil to Poland to the tune of Jozef Wybicki's song *Poland is not yet lost*, their banners displaying the adage *Gli uomini liberi sono fratelli* (Free men are brothers). A new generation grows up quickly. They are the soldiers of 1830 and 1831, cadets, infantrymen from the Fourth Regiment, lancers, from Stoczek, Grochow, Iganie, with the watchword: For our freedom and for yours. Some fifteen years later the Poznań insurrectionists rise to battle, soldiers from Miloslaw,

Ksiaz, Wrzesnia. In turn the insurrectionist of 1863 makes his appearance attacking with hunting rifles the cannon and guns of the foe, overwhelming in number and equipment. "The leaves fall from the tree that grew in freedom—on the grave a field bird sings—Poland, there was no happiness in thee—everything passed, and thy children are in the grave."

In the grave, but out of the graves, out of the bones an avenger rises, *ex ossibus ultor*. The world war, yearned for by Mickiewicz, opens the gates to the freedom of peoples, and the sons and grandsons of insurrectionists of 1863 go again into battle forming national detachments on the model of Dabrowski's legions. More fortunate than their predecessors, they lived to see the freedom of Poland and the *just tribunal* whose coming was heralded by the Poznań National Committee in its proclamation of April 27, 1848. Poland rises from the dead. But again the wave of destruction comes, and the subsequent generation, the first generation of resurrected Poland, goes into battle. There fights the soldier of Kutno, Warsaw, Narvik, Flanders, the banks of the Meuse and the Somme, England and Scotland, Tobruk, Syria, on land, on sea, and in the air. He goes into battle with Wybicki's old song, *Poland is not yet lost*, with the watchword of Dabrowski's legions engraved in his heart, "Free men are brothers," and, to the admiration of other nations, fulfils fearlessly, joyfully, the poet's testament, "When there will be need—go into death one after the other—like stones thrown by God on the ramparts."

Again the light of *Dawn* shines forth for the Poles. When on American soil the world's mightiest parliament pays on May 3 tribute to the indestructible power of the Polish spirit, the words of *Dawn* come to mind, "Again my Poland is at the head and leads mankind into infinity. All peoples-spirits bowed their heads before her."

Amid unparalleled suffering Poland again develops the

(Please turn to page 5)

GERMAN COLONIZATION IN POLAND SINCE 1939

THE Polish lands incorporated in the Reich are being Germanized mainly by a policy of transfer of population. The Poles are being expelled wholesale and Germans settled in their place. The property of the expelled Poles is confiscated, with the exception of small bundles which those who are thrown out of their houses are permitted to take away with them. The German settlers enjoy every kind of privilege. For instance, the Germans transferred from Latvia and Estonia had given up 215,000 acres of land. They were given as compensation 362,000 acres in Polish lands incorporated in the Reich.

These operations, begun in October 1939, continued for a considerable time. They were conducted under the direction of Himmler who, on October 7, 1939, was appointed "commissioner for the strengthening of the German nation." The technical side of the transfer of the Germans is handled by the Deutsche Umsiedlung-Treuhand G.m.b.H. The expulsion of the Poles is in the hands of the Gestapo and the police. Confiscated Polish property in towns is administered and later divided among the transferred Germans by the so-called "Haupttreuhandstelle Ost."

The confiscated Polish property in rural areas is managed and distributed to German colonists by the Ostdeutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft m.b.H. and its supplementary organizations, the so-called Bauernsiedlungs-Gesellschaften. In spite of the fact that it deals with confiscated Polish property, the cost of this operation is stupendous. One banking concern alone under the leadership of the Dresdener Bank has advanced credits to the amount of 100 million Rm. to cover the expense of the transfer and settlement of the Baltic Germans. The Reichskuratorium fuer Technik in der Landwirtschaft and Reichslandwirtschaftsrat J. Siebold have calculated that about 12,000 million Rm. will be required to finance the ten-year plan covering the reconstruction of German farms in the east. A sum of well-nigh 76 million is included in the 1940 balance-sheet of the Deutsche Umsiedlung-Treuhand G.m.b.H. for temporary relief of transferred Germans only. In 1941, subsidies and credits of the same character amounted to 237 million Reichsmark. A separate enterprise on a large scale by the Burgschaftsgesellschaft fuer Handwerksiedler m.b.H., specially created for this purpose, is mobilizing important credits to Germanize various crafts.

Here are some statistics of Germans transferred from foreign countries to the Reich as prospective colonists:

		Start of repatriation
From Estonia	13,385	November, 1939.
" Latvia	52,750	
" the Tyrol	206,557	November, 1939.
" Soviet-occupied Poland.....	130,000	November, 1939.
" the General Gouvernement....	30,116	September, 1940.
" Bessarabia	90,746	October, 1940.
" North Bukowina	26,481	
" South Bukowina	54,650	December, 1940.
" the Dobrudja	14,500	
" Lithuania	47,000	January, 1941.
" Baltic countries (not specified)	17,000	February, 1941.
Total	683,185	

It should be noted here that these numbers appear too high, as many Ukrainians were among the Germans transferred from Soviet-occupied Poland—such at least is the claim of H. Johst in *Ruf des Reiches—Echo des Volkes* (1940). These Ukrainians were said to have come with the full knowledge of the German authorities, and probably swelled the Ukrainian ranks prepared by the Germans for their action against Soviet Russia. Eventually very few Tyrolese were

settled in Poland as they were later diverted to Yugoslavia and other occupied countries. The settlement of Germans from Lithuania in Poland was countermanded. At the time of writing they appear to have been sent back to Lithuania, which meanwhile has been occupied by German troops.

The transferred Germans were not settled at once in their new homes. They were at first directed to assembling camps where they had to attend a course in Nazi "ideology." According to German sources and

to the German Press, a very large part of them had only a very vague idea of National Socialism and of their tasks as German pioneers in purely Polish lands. The young people spoke German either very badly or not at all. In an article "Neues Deutsches Bauerntum in Osten" the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of November 3rd, 1940, described the young Germans transferred from the east and reached the following conclusions:

"They speak German very inadequately and write German only indifferently."

The *Ostdeutscher Beobachter* of November 19th of the same year described the work of Nazi girls attached to every group of newly settled colonists, and said:

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3 bis 4 Millionen Deutsche für den Osten

Die Tragfähigkeit des deutschen Ostraums — Umfassendes Bauprogramm

Bei der Durchführung des Bauprogramms nach dem Kriege ist auch die Raumordnung beteiligt. Mit ihrer Hilfe muß vor allem erreicht werden, daß die Bauaktivität zunächst die dringlichsten Bedürfnisse befriedigt. Dabei stehen an der Spitze der Aufbau im Osten und im Westen sowie der Bau von Wohnungen und Heimstätten im allgemeinen.

In der Zeitschrift „Raumforschung und Raumordnung“ weist Erster Baudirektor Rößler von der Reichsstelle für Raumordnung darauf hin, daß eine Aufgabe wie die Schaffung von einigen Millionen Deutschen im Osten nicht ohne Auswirkung auf das Altreich bleiben könne. Einen ersten Schritt zur Klärung ermöglichte eine Untersuchung, die die Reichsstelle für Raumordnung über die Tragfähigkeit des Ostens durchgeführt habe. Etwa drei bis vier Millionen Deutsche würden sich danach zur Überbesiedlung in die Ostgebiete bereisfinden müssen. Eine zweite Untersuchung betreffe die Frage, aus welchen Wirtschaftsgebieten deutsche Menschen ohne Schädigung der Wirtschaftskraft für den Osten gewonnen werden können. Diese Untersuchung habe ein vorläufiges Ergebnis für das Gebiet der Landwirtschaft gebracht.

Daraus gehe hervor, daß sich aus den Realteilungs- und Auerbengebieten

des Altreichs eine genügende Anzahl deutscher Bauern für die Ansiedlung in den neuen Gebieten des Ostens und Westens gewinnen lassen werde. Auch für das Handwerk könne eine annähernd richtige Zahl genannt werden. Dagegen sei es noch nicht möglich, Zahlen für die etwa im Altreich freizumachenden Industrie-arbeiter, Angestellten und Betriebsführer zu nennen.

Es müsse zunächst für den Osten und für den Westen ein umfassendes Bauprogramm aufgestellt werden. Ein zweites Bauprogramm sei für die Realteilungs- und Auerbengebiete aufzustellen. Es müsse in Verbindung stehen mit der Auslöschung der Dörfer.

Für die Dauer der Befriedung der neuen Gebiete im Osten und Westen würde kaum eine Zunahme der Haushaltungen im Altreich zu erwarten sein. Trotzdem sei auch der Wohnungsbau im Altreich ein bedeutender Bestandteil des Gesamtprogramms. Abgesehen von dem Mangel an Wohnungen sei auch die Sanierung der Altklimate notwendig. Wir mühten zu einer durchgreifenden Neugestaltung der Ortschaften kommen, um die außerordentliche Spannung zwischen Stadt und Land auf dem Gebiet des Wohnens und der Arbeit zu beseitigen oder wenigstens zu mildern.

"BETWEEN THREE OR FOUR MILLION GERMANS WILL BE SETTLED ON POLISH SOIL FROM WHICH THE POLES ARE BEING EXPELLED"
(THORNER FREIHEIT, MARCH 30, 1940)

(Continued from page 3)

Messianic idea of *Dawn*: "As I have once given them my Son—I now give thee, Poland, unto them."

Perhaps the dream of the author of *Anhelli* is being fulfilled again: The angels who once visited Piast, descend on earth a second time to announce: "We are the same who long ago came to the wheelwright's cottage and sat down at his table, in the shadow of fragrant linden. . . ."

Perhaps the poet's prophetic vision is coming true: the Polish soldier calls to life the souls benumbed by national and personal sorrow. *Anhelli's* heart broke and he died.

"Eloe was sitting over the body of the dead man with the star of melancholy in her flowing hair. And lo, suddenly from the fiery dawn stepped forth a knight upon a horse, all armed, and he flew on with an awful clangor. And in the hands of the knight was a banner. And that knight, having flown over the corpse, called in a voice of thunder: "This was a soldier, let him arise. Lo, the nations rise from the dead! Lo, of corpses are the pavements of cities! Lo, the people prevail! Whoso hath a soul, let him arise! Let him live! For it is a time for strong men to live."

And lo, the Polish *Anhelli* roused himself and fighteth.

GERMAN COLONIZATION IN POLAND

(Continued from page 4)

"A special effort must be made to teach the children to speak German correctly."

Two days later the same paper returned to this subject and added:

"Not all Germans transferred here from Volhynia have shown the same determination and will to resist. . . . No wonder that the girls from the Arbeitsdienst meet families of colonists whose German consciousness is almost completely moribund. This must first of all be free from foreign influences."

Older peasants are often completely denationalized. It has been decided to settle the denationalized peasant families in Central Germany, so that they may be re-educated in purely German surroundings. The main instruction given to would-be colonists in Polish territories is strongly worded advice not to mix with Poles. The gauleiters of the incorporated territories constantly repeat this advice to the peasants and townfolk already settled there. This is largely due to the fact that the Nazi authorities realize how quickly Germans are likely to be denationalized, especially those who have been already partly assimilated by some foreign nation. The German authorities are also heeding the principles worked out with great precision by the colonization practice of the Second Reich and by German science, which has always been an instrument of German policy.

The instructions of the Prussian Government to the Landrats, issued in 1887, had stated:

"One of the main tasks of the Prussian Administration in Poznan and West Prussia is to guard the German minority against a two-fold danger: of emigration and of Polonization, and also to maintain, and if possible to increase, the numerical strength of this minority."

In 1903 the Prussian Government had embarked on a policy of separate boarding houses for Polish schoolboys, to prevent them from staying with private German families on which they might exert "Polish propaganda."

Among the many scientific treatises on the role which Germans living abroad are to play in the life of Germany, the book of Rudolf Heberle, *Auslandsvolkstum—Soziologische Betrachtungen zum Studium des Deutschtums im Auslande* (1936), deserves special attention. The author allots no mean tasks to German minorities. He proclaims two principles of German colonization abroad:

(1) The principle of mass colonization, of creating whole settlements of purely German colonists. He says:

"The creation of compact village settlements will make the infiltration of alien families more difficult; such infiltration is facilitated by settling single families here and there. Also when the whole settlement is inhabited by people of one race a more intense communal life is thereby facilitated."

(2) The principle of granting privileges to colonists as distinct from those who live side by side with them:

"The social position of a national group compared with the position of other national groups is always a matter of the highest importance."

In the present attempt to Germanize the lands torn from Poland, all these ideas are applied with ruthless consistency. It may be worth while to examine a series of typical examples more closely.

Regierungsrat Dr. Coulon, whose name we have already mentioned, addressing a meeting of the officials of the Reichsarbeitsdienst Wartheland, said:

"Contacts between Germans and Poles cannot exist. The line which separates the two races must be the more impassable the more we stress the unity and cohesion of the Germans."

Gauleiter Greiser, in his reply to the great program speech of the Minister of Education of the Reich, Rust, published in the *Ostdeutscher Beobachter* of February 23rd, 1940, gave the following advice to German youth:

"Herr Minister, I will educate your youth so sternly that they will never forget these Polish intellectual criminals. Hate is the necessary companion of love. We love the German people only when we hate the Polish nation like a contagious disease."

At the beginning of 1941 Greiser sent a message to the inhabitants of his Gau, in which he said:

"The dangers confronting the very essence of our German community are still overwhelming. Do not let your foreign and alien surroundings have the slightest influence on you. Do not be kind; be hard and yet harder."

In order to isolate the transferred Germans from their Polish environment, they are taught to hate everything Polish.

An engineer, Reichert, in an article in the *Voelkischer Beobachter* of January 5th, 1941, supports the practice of compact settlement—of establishing families from the same neighborhood in one village. He says:

"This idea is taken fully into account in the creation of a new German peasantry in our National-Socialist State. Wherever a large number of farms for new colonists is founded, a new group, originating from one neighborhood, is settled. Individual peasant families have known each other for many years; they have the same system of work, the same habits, and they form a compact whole."

That is why German peasants from Volhynia are all compactly settled in one region. The same method is applied to Germans transferred from the Dobrudja, Bessarabia, etc. Their mutual ties are for political reasons not broken up during the period of transfer. They continue to live in the same groups, they continue to be taught, controlled and watched—by the Gestapo.

"THAT THEY MIGHT LIVE"

BROADCAST STORY OF ZAKRZEWSKA AND HER LIFEWORK

MARIE ZAKRZEWSKA was a Polish girl who braved prejudice and frustration to become one of the greatest woman physicians and a path-finder in American Medicine. Her grandfather was forced to leave Poland for his part in the unsuccessful Kosciuszko uprising of 1794. Marie was born in Berlin in 1829, and in 1853 came to the United States, where she left permanent monuments to her unconquerable spirit in the first four real Woman's Hospitals in the history of the world, among them the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and the New England Hospital for Women and Children. A biography of her colorful life was written by Agnes C. Vietor ("A Woman's Quest") and published by D. Appleton and Co. in 1924.

To honor her contribution to the progress of mankind, on October 19, 1942, Du Pont presented on its "Cavalcade of America" coast-to-coast N. B. C. radio program the story of Marie Zakrzewska's struggle for recognition. The play, entitled "That They Might Live," was written by Norman Rosten, based on an original drama by Jane Douglas.

Starring *Madeleine Carroll*, the story begins in the year 1850, in the operating room of the famous Royal Charité Hospital of Berlin. (Music)

(Sound: Instruments)—
(Door open; shut)

NURSE—Well, we can scrub up now, doctor.

MARIE—Was it successful?

DR. JOSEPH—He will live. Yes, a very delicate operation. You have performed it with great skill. I am proud of you, Marie. (Sound: Water in basin)

MARIE—Thank you, Doctor Joseph. It is because you have taught me so well.

DR. JOSEPH—What I have taught you is a little thing. What you yourself have is most important. The feeling for medicine. The love. The willingness. Such things cannot be taught, Marie. They are as music.

MARIE—I wish the other doctors thought as you do. I noticed Doctor Mueller did not stay long.

JOSEPH—He came only to find fault with you, and spread lies. Doctor Mueller has a disease called prejudice. He believes a woman cannot be a doctor. He is waiting for me to die, so he can take my place as director of the hospital. But I have other plans. You, Marie, shall become the new director.

MARIE—I? The director? But—

JOSEPH—You are capable. You are worthy of it. Are you afraid?

MARIE—No. I am not afraid.

JOSEPH—Good. It will not be easy for a woman. They will

fight against you at every turn. But you will continue the work, our work. You have the fire that burns inside the heart. Do not let it go out.

MARIE—I promise.

(Music)

NURSE—How is he now?

DOCTOR—Doctor Joseph has been dead since morning.

NURSE—And Marie?

DOCTOR—She is inside with him. She has not slept these past two nights trying to save him.

NURSE—Hmph. She will not be so important now.

DOCTOR—It is a disgrace for a German hospital to be run by a Polish woman. The whole city is laughing at us.

NURSE—Quiet, here comes Doctor Mueller. Good day, Doctor!

MUELLER—Has the body been removed?

DOCTOR—No, doctor. Marie Zakrzewska is inside and—
MUELLER—You may go now. I'll speak with her myself.

NURSE—Yes, Doctor. (Door open; shut)

MARIE—Who is it? Oh... Doctor Mueller. Dr. Joseph is dead.

MUELLER—Yes, I know he was a great man. Unfortunately, he was too extreme in his ideas. We shall make some changes at once. I may as well tell you now. Your appointment as Director of the hospital has been rescinded this morning.

MARIE—No... you cannot mean that, you cannot—

MUELLER—It was given in the vain hope that by humoring him, the doctor's life might be prolonged.

MARIE—You dare to do this... to steal from the dead! I have worked so hard to deserve it!

MUELLER—We have suffered enough from you and your exalted ambition! Who are you? Daughter of a Polish mid-wife!

MARIE—How dare you speak that way to me! Get out! Get out of here!

MUELLER—We will have no women doctors in Germany! Go to America, that is the place for fools. (Door opens and closes)

MARIE—Yes, I will go there! I will go to America, where the air is cleaner, where

women are free. Goodbye to your prison forever!

(Music)

DIRECTOR—I'm sorry madam, it will not do you any good to come back. I have told you many times. There is no opening in our hospital for a woman doctor.

MARIE—Perhaps you can tell me—

DIRECTOR—There is no hospital in all of New York City

that will take a woman doctor. It is the way things are.

MARIE—But my letters of recommendation, my certificates... you have not even opened them.

DIRECTOR—I don't have to. It would not matter. I told you months ago. I'm sorry if I appear impolite, but it is the only answer. May I ask: Have you a practice of any kind?

MARIE—No... I have taken in sewing in order to live. My sister and I... You see, I must find a position in a hospital soon, —! (Music)

HELENA—What will become of us, Marie? We are in America nearly a year. You are a doctor. Then why are you not a big doctor here, Marie?

MARIE—The hospitals do not want me. My letters are not answered. My doctor's sign outside is faded. There are no patients. I don't know, Helena, I don't know! Why do we fool ourselves? They laugh at a woman doctor here the same as in Germany.

HELENA—Marie! (Sobs)

MARIE—Come here, my little sister, my darling. Let me hold you. I have frightened you. Yes, we have been away long enough. It is time to go back again. (Doorbell)

HELENA—I will open it, Marie. It is a new sewing order, perhaps. (Door open)

HELENA—(Off) Come right in, ma'am. (Door shut)

BLACKWELL—(Approaching) How do you do.

MARIE—I'm sorry, madam. We have been obliged to close our dressmaking shop. Some other seamstress perhaps—

BLACKWELL—But I have not come for a seamstress. I have come to see Doctor Marie Zakrzewska.

MARIE—Doctor...? Why... of course! Would you sit down, please, in this chair? And now, how can I help you?

BLACKWELL—My dear, I'm so sorry to disappoint you. I know how it feels, but... I am not a patient.

MARIE—I don't understand—

BLACKWELL—I am Doctor Elizabeth Blackwell. I received your letter some time ago, in Boston. I am very happy to meet you.

MARIE—Doctor Elizabeth...? The great Doctor Blackwell? Yes, I did write you! I had almost forgotten about my letters... it has been so long. I had resigned myself to dressmaking.

BLACKWELL—I know. I understand what you've been through.

MARIE—Is there no way out? To prove by our work that we are doctors? As good as any. Then they would not laugh!

BLACKWELL—I see you are not beaten, Marie. I'm glad. We must not weaken. We must walk into their forbidden hospitals and let our skill speak for us.

MARIE—If only there was a chance to do that! I would do that. I would show them!

BLACKWELL—You wrote in your letter about a woman's medical hospital. That is my dream, too. It has brought us together, and we should work together.

MARIE—You mean... for our hospital?

BLACKWELL—Yes. It may take time, years perhaps. But the day must surely come. There must be a place for women

in medicine. We reach out and help one another, and in that way each becomes stronger. We need your strength. There are many battles ahead. Fight with us.

MARIE—I will, Dr. Blackwell. All that I have, all my knowledge, all that I can do, I shall bring into the battle. There is no turning back. (Music)

* * *

ANNOUNCER—Four years have passed. Dr. Marie Zakrzewska is now a resident physician in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children founded by herself and her benefactor, Doctor Elizabeth Blackwell. As our play continues, Dr. Zakrzewska is examining a children's ward in the Infirmary.

NURSE—You see, Doctor, we've decorated the ward as you directed.

MARIE—We still have the new curtains to put up, the ones with the nursery rhymes printed on them. And remember the new toys. They are very important. The children must feel that this is their home. Every small detail will help. First we must take their fear away, and then—

AIDE—(Approaching) Marie, I have been looking for you. Doctor Blackwell wishes to see you. She's waiting in her office.

MARIE—Thank you. I will check the wards later, Nurse.

NURSE—(Off slightly) Yes, Doctor. (Footsteps) (Door open; shut)

MARIE—What is it, Elizabeth?

BLACKWELL—Sit down, Marie, for a moment. I have some wonderful news for you. I have just received a letter from the New England Female Medical College of Boston. They have asked for you.

MARIE—For me? What do they want of me?

BLACKWELL—They want you to become the new director of the Hospital.

MARIE—Director... of an American hospital? But I... Elizabeth, I cannot leave. We started together. There is so much to be done here.

BLACKWELL—The ground is already broken here. I can carry on alone. But the new ground, the pioneer ground, that is for you. It will not be easy. You will find the same prejudice. But if you can hold on, and prove yourself—

MARIE—If I only have the chance...

BLACKWELL—Remember, long ago, you said if you could only meet them on the field, you would show them! This is your chance, Doctor Marie Zakrzewska. Our chance, for every doctor in the land will be watching you.

MARIE—Yes. I have studied, and worked, and waited. You are right, Elizabeth. The time is here to prove ourselves. Now, at last, we shall prove to all that we are equal with men. I am ready. (Music)

* * *

ADAMS—I can't sit here and wait. I can't just wait while my wife is in there. Something's wrong—

NURSE—Please, Mr. Adams, be quiet—

ADAMS—It's over an hour... She's so young, she's a child, she can't stand pain—

(Please turn to page 14)



MADELEINE CARROLL AT THE MICROPHONE

Wide World

THE OLD GARDENS OF POLAND

by IRINABROFF



PODHORCE CASTLE—BALUSTRADE

glorious national past. In few other lands were ancient gardens preserved with such devotion and sacrifice as in reborn Poland during the short years of her national independence.

About eight miles south of Cracow on the old Mogilany estate one could still see an old Renaissance garden designed in the middle of the 16th century by the Italian architect Ridolfi for a great nobleman of the court of Sigismund II. The stately mansion built by the same master and described in poems and prose by contemporary Polish writers, had vanished, but the great fifteen-foot hedges towered above the narrow walks on either side of the ancient parterre, introducing one to the main feature of most Polish gardens old and new,—the preeminence of trees in their adornment.

All trees, especially old trees, are regarded in Poland with special devotion. They were jealously preserved by private owners and by the Government Bureau of Conservation. In gardens they could be found either growing naturally and reaching gigantic size, as in the famous garden of Wilanow near Warsaw—the former residence of Poland's heroic and famous King Jan Sobieski; or stretched in mighty rows along a drive, like the magnificent avenues of ancient linden trees in the upper garden of the castle of Podhorce. More often they are trimmed into tall hedges, veritable walls of green, rising to great heights and giving the Polish gardens their most distinctive characteristic.

Except this predilection for trees and hedges, Polish garden art followed closely the general trend of garden design that, originating in Italy, France and England, spread over the rest of Europe.

In the 17th century Poland lived through many civil wars and foreign invasions, and most of the beautiful castle gardens, created by the ruling magnates during the golden age of Poland and designed for them by Italian artists, perished in the destruction

FEW countries possessed as many beautiful old gardens as Poland on the eve of the present war. Like all Slavonic nations, the Poles love nature and love gardening. In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, when the great Polish nobility developed a brilliant culture and built palatial residences on their country estates, they always surrounded their houses with magnificent gardens. Before the war most of them were still in the hands of the same families and represented the heritage of a

which swept over the land. Of those that survived, two stand out—the magnificent gardens of Lancut—the regal residence of the Potockis in southern Poland, and the half destroyed garden of Poland's most beautiful castle—picturesque Podhorce in the southeastern corner of Poland, built on the edge of the Podolian plateau as it breaks above the vast expanse of the Volhynian plains.

Lancut was one of Europe's most sumptuous private residences. Built as a small castle in the 13th century, it grew later into the mighty stronghold of one of the most colorful figures of Poland's turbulent history—Prince Stanislas Lubomirski, who in the 17th century caused a civil war by rebelling against the King. In the 19th century it was the seat of Poland's wealthiest family. All the time it was being enlarged. In the days of Polish independence it contained more than a hundred guest rooms, a great library, and an art collection, which could rival most museums. Eighteen horticulturists and 145 gardeners took care of its vast gardens and its 150 hot houses. Kings and queens, princes and princesses and an untold number of commoners formed a steady stream that flowed through its majestic halls and beautifully kept gardens and parks.

The gardens of Lancut consisted of a large English landscaped park, with a fine collection of rare trees extending beyond the boundaries of the castle grounds proper, and a number of small formal gardens within the grounds, encompassed by bastions and a deep moat in the form of a five-pointed star. These smaller gardens laid out at various times in the castle's history, among them a Rose Garden, a Spanish and an Italian garden, were all beautifully executed, and adorned with many charming architectural details and sculptures. But it was the fascinating pattern of the old moat, now clothed in green and edged with shady trees and banks of flowers, spanned with graceful bridges, and filled with a delightful play of shade and sunlight, that furnished the most distinctive adornment of the Lancut grounds, and held the memory of its romantic and dramatic past.



PARK AT PULAWY by J. P. NORBLIN

Very different was Pod-

horce and its gardens, built in the 17th century by one of Poland's great Hetmans or army leaders—Koniecpolski. Unlike Lancut, this castle never enjoyed a period of uninterrupted growth and development. Situated in an eternally disputed region of Poland, the scene of continuous uprisings and invasions, it was several times severely damaged and pillaged, only to be patiently rebuilt by its many changing and picturesque owners.

In the days of Koniecpolski and Jan Sobieski, who also owned the castle for a number of years, the Podhorce gardens, descending in five terraces from the bastions towards the golden Volhynian plains and adorned with fountains and cascades, were famous all over Europe and described in the memoirs of all who visited the court of Sobieski towards the end of the century.

Of this glory little remains. In the upper garden in front of the entrance gate there were still the towering hedges and the two avenues of linden trees forming a simple but effective design. Of the terraced gardens on the other side only the magnificent renaissance stairs with their crumbling sculptures and decorations, only

the damaged balustrades at the edge of the two upper terraces, only the small stone pavilions, and the replanted "labyrinth" on the third terrace may still be seen. The last two terraces have disappeared.

But in spite of all this destruction, the old Podhorce gardens have lost none of their impressive beauty. It still lurks in what is left of their design and in the old weather-eaten stones of the noble steps and balustrades seen against the majestic views or against the noble outline of the towering castle.

Of the many typically French gardens, designed for Polish noblemen by Le Notre—the creator of Versailles—or his pupils, when in the 18th century French influence became predominant, few among them Posadowo in Poznan have been preserved in their original form. The latter part of the 18th century saw a sharp change in garden taste. The English picturesque landscape park became the rage.

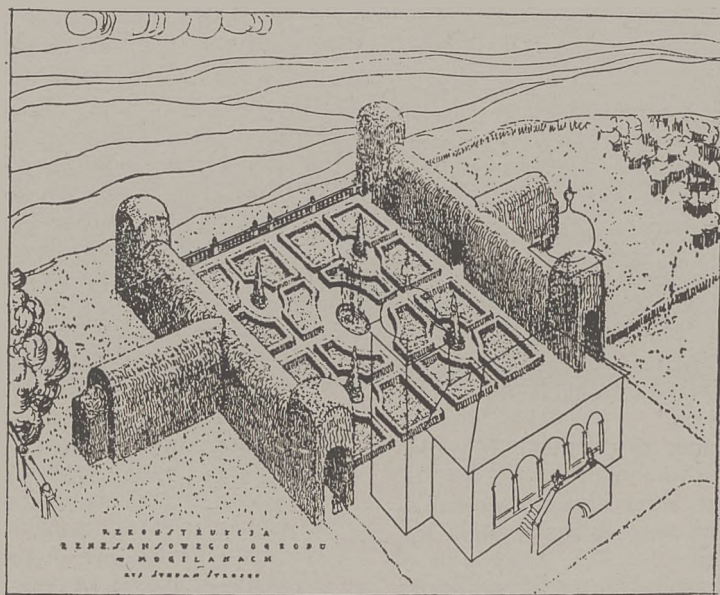


VIEW FROM UPPER TERRACE AT PODHORCE

All over Poland formal French gardens were being turned into romantic parks with shady trees, overgrown ponds, exotic pavilions, crumbling ruins, classical temples and allegorical statues with sentimental inscriptions. An English garden designer, McClair, who came to Poland about this time, laid out more than 300 such picturesque parks.

A truly remarkable example of the few remaining French 18th century gardens was at a remote country estate east of Cracow called Bren.

Once the property of the famed Czartoryski family, it later belonged to the poet Baron Felix Konopka. The old castle, adjoining the park had been destroyed by fire, but the garden—carved in solid green was still maintained in all its original beauty. Only the flowers of the old parterre were gone, but the beautiful high hedges—about four miles of them—the elaborate labyrinth, the curving amphitheatre, the halls, rooms, cab-



RECONSTRUCTED RENAISSANCE GARDEN AT MOGILANY



LANCUT CASTLE (18th Century) by THOMAS DE THOMOND

(Continued from page 9)

inets and niches, the great pillars, the straight walls of green mirrored in the canals, the bosquets, the towering pines above the hedges, the "forest" with its "bouligrin" were all there to show students of garden art what could be accomplished with trees alone by a skillful master of the great French tradition.

The English landscape parks, around almost every Polish country residence dating back to the 18th or 19th century, had a charm and beauty all their own—the dreamy nostalgic charm that permeates every old park. But from the point of view of garden art, they were not as interesting as other survivors of an older period.

One of them at least should be mentioned—the park of Pulawy—the former residence of Adam Czartoryski, who in the last days of Poland's independent existence before its third partition, was often called the uncrowned King of Poland. His wife—Isabella Fleming Czartoryska was one of Poland's most remarkable women, who, from this country retreat, ruled undisputed over the minds and tastes of her compatriots. Pulawy became the home of a national movement, the aim of which was the rehabilitation of Polish tradition, Polish culture, and Polish national pride. It came too late to save Poland from the impending doom, but it sowed the seeds of her future rebirth.

Pulawy was also the center of enthusiasm for the new "natural" school of garden art. At the time of its glory it was the most beautiful landscape park in Poland, and as such was sung by the French poet Delille in his poem "Les Jardins." The far-reaching influence that spread from Pulawy was a truly national garden art. It was Isabella's pet theory that Polish gardens should be distinguished by a bold use of decorative trees. She proposed that a distinct Polish garden



PARK AT LANCUT

style be created by using, whenever possible, rare and beautifully shaped trees as main points of interest, instead of statues and architecture. As we have mentioned before, this "accent" on trees is both an expression of a national taste and has become a distinguishing characteristic of all Polish gardens,



NIEBOROW—HEDGE AND CANAL

On His Linden

Now seat thyself beneath my leaves, O guest
And rest.
I promise that the sharp-beaming sun
Here shall not run,
But 'neath the trees spread out a heavy shade;
Here always from the fields cool winds have
played,
Here sparrows and the nightingale have made
Charming lament.
And all my fragrant flowers their sweets have
spent
Upon the bees; my master's board is lent
That honey's gold.
And I with gentle whisperings can fold
Sweet sleep upon thee. Yea, 'tis true I bear
No apples; yet my Lord speaks me as fair
As the most fruitful trees
That graced the gardens of the Hesperides.

—JAN KOCHANOWSKI
(16th century)

TANNING INDUSTRY IN POLAND

IN Poland the tanning industry included some 300 large and medium size tanneries as well as a vast number of small establishments.

Polish made leather was of high quality and in no wise inferior to foreign products. Poland produced enough leather to meet all her own needs. Products of the Polish tanning industry included sole leather, Russian leather, box calf, industrial, saddle, fancy leathers and furs.

As the Polish tanning industry was not self-supporting as far as raw materials were concerned, it imported raw hides, especially heavy cattle hides. The lack of these resulted from the emphasis placed by Polish stock-raising on dairy cattle having thin skins, and the slight attention paid to the raising of beef cattle, which normally have a thick and heavy skin. In 1937 Poland imported over 24 thousand tons of raw hides, valued at nearly 47 million zlotys. The import of raw furs for the same year was more than 2,700 tons, exceeding 37 million zlotys in value.

The output of leather showed an increase from year to year. Taking 100 as a basis for 1928, the figure for 1935 was 119.2; for 1936, 127.1; and for 1937, 135.1.

Although Poland imported heavy hides, it exported light cattle-hides, calf-skins, horse-hides, and goat-skins. In 1937 almost six thousand tons of raw hides, valued at about 18 million zlotys, were exported. Of these calf-skins represented 88%. To appreciate Poland's progress from year to year, we need but compare the export figure for 1937 with that for 1936, when Poland exported three thousand tons of raw hides, valued at 7.5 million zlotys. Holland received most of the raw hides, while the United States received a large share of dressed skins. Production figures for the tanning industry for 1937 were as follows:

	<i>Weight in tons</i>	<i>Value in zlotys</i>
Sole leather	17,184	67,418,000
Belt bends	508	3,695,000
Bends	442	3,270,000
Black and tan saddle leather.....	706	4,988,000
Kits	588	8,396,000
Calf-skins	859	15,237,000
Patent leather	465	746,000
Whole sheep skins	423	2,227,000

Chrome leather made from domestic raw materials was sent abroad in large quantities. From 85 tons valued at two million zlotys in 1936 this export rose to 154 tons valued at 3.8 million zlotys.

Shortly before the war, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Gdynia helped to organize a hide exchange in the Polish seaport. This was a happy idea, that met with approval on all sides.

Foreign capital in 1938 was invested in twenty-six tanning corporations.

Important industrial organizations for the leather industry were: "The Supreme Council of the Unions of the Leather Industry in Poland," "The Polish Union of Leather Manu-

facturers," and "The All Polish Association of Sole Leather Manufacturers." All of these organizations had headquarters in Warsaw.

Poland's fur industry was likewise expanding. Improving steadily with regard to the quality of production, Polish furs were gaining an enviable reputation abroad.

Although Poland's fur trade was not a large one, it was active. Of the raw furs exported by Poland, rabbit and hare skins were the most important. Their export in 1937 was valued at about 3.5 million zlotys. The chief foreign buyer was the United States. Among other raw furs exported were foal, otter, skunk, lynx, and fox skins. Fox-breeding was highly developed in Poland and augured well for an extensive export of fine fox skins in the near future.

An interesting development in the Polish fur trade was the fur auction and fair held in Wilno, fur center of Poland. Organized with the cooperation and backing of industrial and commercial interests, it controlled the Polish fur market as well as the concentration of raw materials and their rational distribution to the home and foreign markets. Wilno's fur fair was a practical means of stabilizing the price of furs and insuring a healthy supply and demand.

Needless to say, the fur auction no longer exists in Wilno. Germany seizes the pelts for her soldiers who are dying on the Eastern front by the thousands. She is finding out that fur coats don't win wars. Warmth of spirit is more important than a warm garment, and the morale of the Reich is growing cold.



SHEEPSKIN JACKET MADE BY POLISH MOUNTAINEERS

CADET CORPORAL BEAR

by IZ

NO, IT wasn't a nickname. Not in the least. It was his real name. What was more, he looked like a bear. Short, angular, awkward and burly, he looked a little faded, like a farm dog shedding its coat.

He commanded a platoon,—and he commanded it, for the most part, contrary to all the rules crammed into him at the Officers' Training School.

But he made no excuses for this seemingly illogical action. Why? Simply because there was neither time nor person for it. Once only, when the commander of the battalion stepped on his toes during the defense of some miserable village, he burst out:

"Well, I've got too many people! I don't need the machine guns, and I've got only three light ones anyway! Hell, I don't want my men to be butchered!"

The old major was taken aback—for there in front of him was the leader of the platoon, his observer, a messenger and only enough men for the machine gun. The others were safe in the village where they waited for further orders.

But that's war!

Our dug outs were pelted from a long range. Those who survived that attack were crushed under the shining tanks.

One opponent was too far, and our bullets glazed off harmlessly from the belching monsters right above us.

That's how it was in Poland in 1939.

* * *

It was different over the other canal in France in 1940.

The water and our men were behind the platoon, and about 100 to 150 yards to the left was a bridge. The only retreat was through the open field, sloping toward the forest with a group of buildings to the left.

"No contact with the left wing . . . Allies are holding it. Your platoon . . . the left wing. In front of the canal—it's easier to hold the bridge there. At the sign of the three-star rocket retreat. The bridge will be blown up. Our patrols are on the field. I'll return in an hour. . . ." The commander of the company left.

An unusually cloudy morning dawned. The platoon moved into position slowly. The sub machine guns and one heavy machine gun were on the line, the others were across the canal under cover of the steep banks.

The real show began about 3 p.m. Artillery fire started at noon, but the missiles reached beyond the canal—seeking the enemy on the other side of the water. The bridge and fore-bridge were saved.

It was as plain as the nose on your face that this was a good passage. And if we could only occupy it unharmed!



The observer, lying next to Bear, was clearly very nervous. Can it be that no one would appear today?

As if in answer to our desire for something to sink our teeth into, a machine gun rattled on our left. It came from the huddled huts that were attacked and partly burned by our artillery. Simultaneously, hardly visible, small enemy machine gun units began to separate from the edge of the forest, and in a large semi-circle, like an unfolding fan, they moved toward the canal.

The action grew hot. The heavy machine gun spat, carefully at first, feeling out the most important targets, until it discovered an enemy group hidden in the brush. Then it ticked away regularly, lifting a light crown of black earth above the place from which fewer and fewer grenades flew out.

But the targets came nearer. They grew and multiplied. Now the light machine guns came into action.

Exactly at 5:30 two formations of white bombers flew over the canal. Our artillery grew silent—but the "others" redoubled their fire over the canal, and carried it to our rear line. Then from the charred buildings on the left, tanks appeared. They were heading for the bridge, and the hidden fan came to life again.

We felt the attack coming.

The observer without any instruction sprang to the platoon and called: "To positions!"

What now?!

Bear hobbled around the heavy machine gun uneasily. Shots came from the left and from the front. Somehow Bear got along. If only the gun could be moved. Fortunately, a new position had been prepared for it beforehand.

And what is this?!

The tanks were on the bridge.

Knees buckled under—throats went dry—hands trembled!

It certainly couldn't be fear!

"The tanks will come too soon. We won't be able to do anything. Let those on the other side of the canal worry. We've got to help the infantry."

Frightened glances toward the bridge on the left. We won't get through that way now. All that is coming down too fast.

"Corporal! The white rocket!"

The observer pointed to the sky across the canal. The white stars burst out and slowly disappeared against the fog of the dying day.

Bear nodded toward the field. The nearest tank was 200 yards in front of the bridge and the enemy infantry was 400 yards in front of the platoon.

"More fire, Grenadiers and incendiaries to the left wing!"

Orders were nervously stuttered through the line, lost in the groans of the wounded and the roar of the grenades that burst in front of the trench.

Bear jumped up to the sergeant.

"Collect all the leggings. Get 'em from everyone, and make a rope!"

"What for?"

"How are you going to get across?"

The sergeant understood.

He crawled along the line.

In the meantime the others approached. Two tanks stuck out motionless before the bridge. Four others were just entering the bridge.

Bear went to the left wing.

"We can't reach them with our grenades from here!" somebody grumbled.



"Who told you to throw anything now—wait 'til they're on top of you—then do your work!"

The third grenade made a bull's eye and the third tank fell apart like a house of cards. The next tank was already racing through the middle of the bridge to the other side. At that moment the bridge swayed and crashed. A terrific din filled the air.

A painful groan went through the line.

Their retreat was cut off.

"Kasperski—keep an eye on them," Bear said nodding toward the two steel machines in the water. "You others—bayonets ready!"

Before the "others" reached the platoon we shouted a loud "Hurrah" in their dusty faces, and leaving a few on the field, we jumped back into the dugout.

The "others" retreated again to a distance of 400 to 500 yards.

The heavy machine gun was silent. It disappeared mysteriously with the gunner. One of the light machine guns was inactive. Darkness was approaching.

The tanks retreated to the infantry line.

The messenger whispered, "We can start now."

"Leave the light machine guns. You others, a few at a time, over the water!"

The wounded ground their teeth.

The trench was emptying slowly.

Only two light machine guns, as if worn out by the continuous barking, were pecking at the "others."

The "others" were coming over with all they had.

The semicircle was tightening. The sounds of the battle were coming from the other side of the canal.

"They're surrounding us. . . ."

Bear whistled through his teeth.

A hand machine gun was descending toward the water. "They've still 200 yards. We'll make it," voices in the dark could be heard saying:

"It's our turn now."

A group hurried toward the water.

The sergeant held the legging rope on one side, the messenger on the other.

"Hurry—and keep those guns dry."

They waded through the black water, holding on to the wet rope. Then they swam a little. Almost on the other side their tired feet were sucked in by the soft, muddy earth.

When they were leaving the banks of the other side of the canal a loud "Hurrah" came from the "others" occupying their abandoned position. In a short while a gun rattled.

Bear walked on, indifferent to everything. When he came to the rear of his platoon, the observer ran up saying, "Corporal! The company is to the left. The 'others' crossed the canal long ago. But we'll get through."

In a low voice Bear began to call his platoon together.

(Continued from page 7)

NURSE—Everything possible is being done for her.

ADAMS—She was all right at first, when she came home. She was feeling fine the first week. And the baby, too. Then all of a sudden . . . there was no reason . . . I've got to go inside, please! (*Door open*)

MARIE—Mr. Adams . . . you may go in now.

ADAMS—How is she, Doctor? (*Pause*) How is she! (*Pause*) Say something! Don't just stand there . . . No . . . No—

MARIE—We did all we could. We tried, we tried our best, believe me. What else can I say? I know . . .

ADAMS—Dead. She was feeling fine . . . at first . . . Why? Why! What happened? Why did it happen? (*Sobs*) Why must they die this way? It's wrong! Someone's to blame, someone—

MARIE—I'm sorry.

ADAMS—This is a hospital . . . She shouldn't have died! Not in a hospital . . . It isn't your fault, Doctor. Nobody's fault. May I . . . see her?

MARIE—Yes. (*Door shut*)

MARIE—He was wrong, nurse. It was our fault, our fault— We let her out too soon. There was no space here. No room! Not enough equipment! We have to fight for every single item, every strip of bandage, every bed! It isn't right, it isn't right—

SECRETARY—(*Approaching*) Marie, Doctor . . . The directors are downstairs. Something has happened. I don't know, there's a meeting—

MARIE—I know. They have come again with their talk of money. This time I shall do the talking! (*Music in strong*)

MORTON—Please remember, Doctor, that we have considered your activities with some deliberation. The Female Medical College had been going along quite well before you took charge and introduced microscopes, and test tubes, and . . . those new-fangled thermometers.

MORSE—Fol-de-rol, that's what they are!

MARIE—We have to train our students, sir, with the most modern—

HERRICK—There's too much training, that's the trouble! We don't turn them out fast enough.

MARIE—We do not turn out mere commodities, Mr. Herrick. We turn out doctors, a new kind of doctor, a very proud and capable kind.

MORTON—May I interrupt? Since you have been here, Doctor, you have greatly expanded the Medical School for Women, a very dubious project. Your experimentation must stop. At once. (*Murmur of assent behind*)

MORTON—Remember we are first a hospital, and then if you please an institution of charity.

MARIE—Charity? Is medical training charity? No, it is justice. Justice to the sick and the poor.

HERRICK—You are too much concerned with the poor!

MARIE—I must be, sir, since they cannot be wished away.

MORTON—You're a very headstrong woman, Doctor. We will not countenance a woman who insists on impracticable ideas.

MARIE—So . . . you do not like my ideas? It is easy for you to sit around this fine table and call my ideas impracticable and pass judgment. But half an hour ago a young mother died, in this same building. She need not have died, gentlemen. She was discharged too soon after childbirth because we lacked beds. We lacked one bed, a thing made of iron, and an innocent woman has died!

HERRICK—Come now, doctor, it's hardly our fault if one patient—

MARIE—It is our fault. You say I must not experiment. You say I must not train doctors. You say I must not expand

our wards. I tell you again we need more doctors, more equipment, more space, yes, and thermometers, too!

MORTON—This is no time for inventory, Doctor—

MARIE—What shall we speak of then? Of the weather? Shall we speak of good food and clothes while every moment blood is lost, life is being lost?

MORTON—You're talking idly, and dangerously, Marie Zakrzewska.

MARIE—I am talking of the dignity of human life. I am talking about pain and blood and death and suffering. And I shall continue until the day I die. Do you understand? Or are these things only words to you!

SEWALL—Just a moment, gentlemen, this angry discussion is getting nowhere, I agree with Doctor Zakrzewska, she should get more equipment and space. If we can't run a hospital decently, let's not run it at all.

HERRICK—What's happened to you, Sewall?

SEWALL—I've changed my mind. I think there's more to be said, and I intend to say it.

MORTON—(*Enraged*) Look here, Sewall? Are you trying to take the part of that crack-brained doctor?

SEWALL—She's right. I tell you, she's right.

MARIE—Thank you, Mr. Sewall. Let someone stand, and tell them who they are. I've met them before. They breed in every country, every generation. They stand in the path of progress and try to stop it. But they will fail. We will not be silent forever! The age of darkness is no more, gentlemen! So, you are leaving? Run to the warm safety of your homes, shut the doors, bolt them well. Draw the blinds. Bar the windows. And try to sleep if you can. Try to sleep . . . yes. (*Her voice breaks*) For I shall not! (*Silence*)

SEWALL—Doctor, I am with you. I was proud to be in this room with you. I am proud to be a member of the human race.

MARIE—I have lost everything, and yet there is a kind of peace around my heart, but I must find somewhere to start again.

SEWALL—Would you start again, Doctor? Would you be willing?

MARIE—Yes. If I had only a small building, with bare walls and no equipment. I would start again. I would be heard from.

SEWALL—Let me help you. Your work is absolutely necessary. I'm a rich man. We can get more money if we need it. I am convinced the people will not allow your work to die.

MARIE—To start again . . . from the beginning? How many times have I done that! Yet it must be done again, and again, until our building stands in the sunlight. We shall start again, Mr. Sewall, and women must one day triumph—free from ignorance and prejudice to do their share of the world's work. (*Music up to climax—softly behind*)

* * *

MISS CARROLL—And Marie Zakrzewska did start again, with the spirit of many names behind her: Anne Preston, Harriet Hunt, Mary Jacobi, and Elizabeth Blackwell. And there were new names to come, new hands to take the torch and carry it forward: Marie Curie, from Poland. Edith Cavell from England. From Russia the heroic voice of Simonovskaya. From China the glorious name of Shuh-Mei-Yon crying out, "We, the women, will bind up the wounds and keep the men fighting for freedom." And yet to come were the women of America, ready with their comrades in this great mission, in peace or side by side with men in battle, so that they might live.

(*The above is an abridged version of the original script.*)

*Cover: Members of the Polish Women's
Auxiliary Force engaged in military drill.*

GEN. SIKORSKI ON SUCCESS OF AMERICAN TRIP

London, Jan.—General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, made the following statement to Scotch journalists on his arrival:

"The results of my journey to the United States are most satisfactory. I had three conferences with President Roosevelt, others with Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles and ranking members of the United States Government, as well as with Lord Halifax and the military experts of the United States and Great Britain, headed by General Marshall and Sir John Dill. In all matters discussed, we reached complete agreement. Fifty percent of our conversations were on military matters, dealt with in my memorandum on the future conduct of the war by the United Nations—the memorandum was handed to Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt simultaneously and dealt particularly with the part occupied countries in Europe may play in the final phase of the war.

"The part to be played by Poland, through whose territories communication lines go directly to the rear of the Axis armies, was especially emphasized. The memorandum was discussed thoroughly with British and American military experts, and was recognized and approved as a valuable contribution to the conduct of the war. This constitutes a considerable strengthening of Polish American military collaboration.

"My visit to the United States gave me an opportunity to ascertain the magnitude of the American war potential. I visited several gigantic plants. Although I had some knowledge of American war industries, I was deeply impressed by their achievements. The spirit of the American war workers is very high. They are fully aware of the importance of their task. I feel that British workers can rely on them.

"When visiting two colossal aircraft and tank factories, I was very pleased to hear that thirty to thirty-five percent of the workmen were Americans of Polish descent. I am convinced that this overwhelming material power will destroy the enemies of democracy.

"Political problems concerning Poland and postwar Europe formed the second theme of my conversations. This part was at least as important as the previous one, and in some ways more extensive. The idea of European federation, as well as of the federation of Central and Eastern European States, was not omitted. It was warmly welcomed by the American public and in Government circles.

"Obviously those conversations

THE BEAST HITLER

"This beast Hitler is prowling in the cage that is beaten Europe, and he threatens to drown whole nations who are hostages in his hands, in rivers of blood.

"Hitler should remember, however, that he is provoking revenge such as has never before been known in history. The whole German nation, in silence or enthusiasm, stands like a wall round Hitler and supports all his bloody crimes. The Germans should remember that we shall get into their homes, into Germany's interior, and that punishment will be pitiless if they do not cease their bloody persecution of the Polish nation. There is a Justice! There is a Providence directing the course of history and of nations—and the greater their crimes the harder will the hand of Providence strike those bandits!

"In the United States, I discussed matters affecting the coming victory, and that will contribute to a better world and a better Poland. I can assure you that the United States and the whole world understand and value Poland's participation in this war, the unrelenting work of Polish forces abroad and the efforts made by Polish soldiers wherever they happen to be.

"I speak to you and through you to all Polish soldiers fighting for the ideal that unites us Poles in one firm band—that ideal is Poland. I want to assure you that the day of liberation is approaching. The Powerful weapons in your hands will strike like thunder and open the gates, not only of Europe, not only of Germany, but the gates leading to a free and happy Poland."

—GENERAL SIKORSKI,
to Polish Soldiers in Scotland.

POLISH WOMAN ESCAPES JAPS ARRIVES CHINA

Chungking, January.—A Polish newspaper woman Marja Rodziewicz who managed to escape from Hong Kong after it was taken by the Japanese, made her way across China and after more than six weeks of adventure, arrived in Chungking.

Miss Marja Rodziewicz addressed the annual meeting of Y.M.C.A. leaders on conditions in Poland which she described in detail. More than eighty leaders from all over China were present and after Miss Rodziewicz had spoken for nearly an hour, the chairman congratulated her on the very factual account she had given of German terror and said that Poland, both on the Home Front, and on land, on sea and in the air had set and was setting an heroic example to all the United Nations.

POLISH FLYERS BUSY

London, Jan.—Over the weekend Polish fighter squadrons took part in many sweeps over German occupied territory in France and Belgium during which one enemy plane was destroyed for certain, four others were probably destroyed, and one was damaged.

HITLER'S "NEW ORDER" IN POLAND IS WITHOUT PITY!

Karol Benda, a well known Polish actor, died in Cracow from a heart attack.

V.V.V.

Leon Krajewski, a Pole from Starogard, aged 29, was executed for espionage for Allies on January 11th.

V.V.V.

Seven Poles were executed in Poznan for assisting a number of war prisoners who tried to escape from a camp in Poland. The escaped were captured.

cannot be concluded yet, but they are developing satisfactorily. I am convinced they will be solved in agreement with Great Britain and other Allied nations.

"Poland's and postwar Europe's social problems were also discussed in an atmosphere of friendliness and mutual understanding. I cannot enter into more details before seeing the Polish President, the members of the Polish Government, Prime Minister Churchill and Minister Eden.

"In Mexico City, I signed an agreement with the Mexican Government dealing with the admission of Polish refugees into Mexico. My broadcast to South America from Mexico City aroused, I am told, considerable interest."

A German court in Puck has sentenced Julja Zaharjasz and her sons Stanislaw and Tadeusz to three years penal camp each for "illegal consumption of meat."

V.V.V.

A German Special Court in Tallin has sentenced to death two Estonian women, Paulina Taks and Endla Rennit, as well as Volde-mar Taks for having sheltered escaped Russian prisoners of war.

V.V.V.

President Raczkiewicz and General Sikorski had a long conference in London immediately after General Sikorski's arrival there. Later General Sikorski conferred with Minister Mikołajczyk, then with Ambassador Biddle.

V.V.V.

Inside the Reich a propaganda campaign has begun to encourage village youths to work and settle down in the eastern occupied territories. This campaign, organized by the Bauernschaft Hitlerjugend, began in Westphalen but is now being extended to the whole of the Reich.

V.V.V.

Reichskommissar Koch has stated that 4,000 train loads of supplies from Eastern Poland have already been sent to Germany—but he gives no details. Koch appealed to all

Germans living and working in Eastern Poland to increase their efforts and exploit the country to the utmost exploitation for the Reich.

V.V.V.

Confirming the wholesale deportation of Poles from Lubelskie and the resettling of Germans there, S.S. Chief of Lublin addressing the Agricultural Conference said, "The present colonization of this territory with Germans aims to strengthen Germanism in the national, as well as the economic sense."

V.V.V.

The Germans have established 300 new camps for foreign workers in Poland's Eastern territories, and have brought in 70,000 to work in Silesian industries. Two hundred S.A. detachments are now stationed in Silesia, and military training for German civilians has begun.

V.V.V.

Jozef Stroyk, aged 62, a notorious German fifth columnist, is dead. Stroyk was business manager of the Oberschlesischer Kurier in 1934 and was sent to prison as a German spy. After the German invasion, Stroyk was appointed acting Mayor of Krolewska Huta.

LEST WE FORGET

FACTS ABOUT GERMAN AGGRESSION IN 1939

1. On January 26, 1934, Hitler concluded with the Polish Government a ten-year pact of non-aggression between Germany and Poland.
2. On January 29, 1939, Hitler re-affirmed the importance of the pact of non-aggression.
3. After the annexation of Austria and the destruction of Czechoslovakia, Hitler appealed to the Polish Ambassador in Berlin to enlist the support of Poland for an attack on Russia, and sent Goering to Poland on the same mission.
4. Hitler had already decided to annex to Germany the free city of Danzig.
5. On March 27, 1939, he officially asked the Polish Government to agree to this annexation.
6. He also asked Poland to allow Germany an extra-territorial autostrade through the Polish province of Pomorze.
7. Realizing this was a challenge against her independence, Poland refused both demands.
8. With a view to peace, Poland made counter proposals which were never even considered.
9. On April 6, Poland exchanged with Great Britain reciprocal guarantees of independence and integrity.
10. On April 28, Hitler denounced the non-aggression pact between Germany and Poland.
11. For four months the German propaganda machine falsely tried to convince the world that German minorities in Poland were being ill-treated.
12. When these charges were shown to be false, Hitler tried to provoke Poland by incidents in Danzig.
13. On August 23, 1939, Hitler concluded a non-aggression pact with Russia and decided to attack Poland.
14. On August 25, 1939, Poland signed a military alliance with Great Britain and France, under which those Powers were obligated to support Poland in case of an attack.
15. In spite of Britain's conciliatory efforts and proposals for a peaceful settlement, Hitler invaded Poland without warning on September 1, 1939.
16. German forces invaded Poland from East Prussia, from Germany and from Slovakia.
17. Germany had 16 panzer and motorized divisions, the Poles had one. Germany had 4,320 planes, the Poles had 404 of which only 36 were bombers.
18. Poland made a courageous resistance and Warsaw, although mercilessly bombed, held out till September 27.
19. On September 28, 1939, Germany and Russia signed a treaty for the partition of Poland.
20. As provided in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, President Moscicki transmitted his power to Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz who became President and took the oath on the premises of the Polish Embassy in Paris.